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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
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Green street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL B. SHIPMAN, }
JOHN L. KERBY, Chief Local.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN L. HELM,
OF HARDIN.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JNO. W. STEVENSON,
OF KENTON.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
JOHN RODMAN,
OF FRANKLIN.
FOR AUDITOR
D. HOWARD SMITH,
OF OWEN.
FOR TREASURER:
JAMES W. TATE,
OF FRANKLIN
FOR REGISTER
JAMES A. DAWSON,
OF HART.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
Z. F. SMITH,
OF HENRY.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Where we have to pay cash for ink, paper, composition, and all the heavy, incidental expenses of a printing office, we cannot afford to send out papers without prepayment. It is simply impossible. Each subscriber can very easily pay $12 per annum for a daily or $2 50 for a weekly, whereas the aggregate to us would be an amount that few readers of a daily or a weekly paper even dream of. Already there are on our books enough charges for advertising and subscriptions to make us independent if we could get the money, and yet advertisers and subscribers are apt to think it a matter of little importance, where the sums due from them respectively are small, whether they settle their bills or not. They seem to look upon the amounts as too insignificant for a second thought.

If our friends will but think a moment, they will at once recognize the necessity of paying the printer as well as the merchant. Neither the one nor the other can get along without being fed, and the feeding of one requires money as well as the feeding of the other. We could increase our subscriptions tenfold if we were to credit everybody asking us and pledging themselves that they will "pay up" in a short time.

Our letter files, we regret to say, are filled with such applications. We cannot credit subscribers all over the country, nearly the whole of them unknown to us, in fact entire strangers, and we do not believe that they would ask it if they were to reflect for a moment.

Mexico.—The late news in regard to Mexico is fully confirmed. The last vestige of Imperial authority is annihilated, and Maximilian and all his chief officers are prisoners, and it is said that an order has been issued by Juarez or by his authority for their execution. Mr. Campbell, the United States Minister, interceded for his life several weeks ago, in behalf of the United States Government, but Juarez, it was reported, recounted the long catalogue of grievous wrongs alleged to have been done by Maximilian, and declined making any promise to spare his life.

No doubt, if Maximilian and his officers be executed, the act will be regarded by civilized mankind in general as a stigma upon the Mexican name. The only circumstance that can save such a deed as Maximilian's murder from the world's fierce and utter execration, is the fact that he, in the height of his Imperial power, put forth a proclamation ordering the execution of all persons captured in arms against his authority, a proclamation under which between one and two hundred Republicans were put to death in one day. But although that horrid act of the Emperor would generally be held as palliating his execution, it could not possibly palliate in the minds of any the murder of his chief officers captured with him. Mexico has but very little of the world's sympathy now, and she may very soon lose the little.

It is in vain to undertake to say or to conjecture what Mexico is to be hereafter. We don't suppose that she is likely to be any better in the future than she has been in the past, and she cannot well be worse. Successive waves of anarchy and despotism may be expected to dash over her for an indefinite period. We won't say that the Government of the United States, which interposed to force the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, should now interpose to give her a stable government, for really we haven't much of a government ourselves, and probably it is all for the best that we do better things for our own land than we are doing before we turn our attention to foreign lands.

So those freedom-shrieking Democrats at the Cincinnati Convention, whose heads were knocked together by their leaders, could not "reconstruct" Mexico. The latter will keep clear of the "reconstruction" fuss for them. They will wait for the living party that is to restore and save the country yet. There are still enough sensible people to make it. They will come after a while.—*Democrat, as corrected.*

You say that your political friends, whom you style "Union Democrats, will *wait* for the living party that is to restore and save the country, and that this party "will come after a while." So then you admit that your friends are not the party in question, but merely *seat-hokers* for intelligent gazers into the future in search of it, anxious expectants of its advent. To your mind the great Northern Democracy is not the needed and anticipated party. The some other party that you are in want of, a party as yet a supposed fetus in the womb of time, a party that has not yet hitched cacle to the stump of being. It "will come after a while." Ah, well, fire a gun when it gets here, to let the world know of the important arrival. But don't let your gun go off at half-cocks as usual.

☞ The editor of the Democrat, in view of the supposed indications that Kentucky will be put under military rule, says "I told you so." If his prophecy be fulfilled, the fulfilment will be mainly by low-down work. What would be thought of a dog, who, after predicting a theft, should commit it himself and then exclaim with an air of triumph, "I told you so!"

The Journal & Co. are responsible for this power in Congress, not us.—*Democrat so-called.*

"Not at all responsible." We are innocent. "It is plead not guilty." We are falsely charged. Moreover "we" are an old grammarian and schoolmaster.

☞ Some people seem half crazy to know where Booth, the assassin, was buried. How many millions of patriots, over whom no sensibility is expended, were without burial except in the maws of wolves, dogs, and carrion-birds!

☞ The Third party tried to exhibit activity before the late election, but it is inert now. It doesn't draw a breath oftener than once in twenty-four hours, and its timid rules a week in traveling from its head to the ends of its fingers and toes.

☞ There are very few individuals in the Third party who wouldn't experience a feeling of relief if the Third-party candidates were to withdraw at once from the canvass.

The Supreme Court decided long ago that Congress was the judge of what was necessary and proper to carry out a power expressly granted, and that the court would not go behind the judgment.—*Democrat.*

In what case did the Supreme Court render that decision? The Democrat's statement is a gross libel upon that tribunal.

The Federal Constitution gives authority to Congress to do whatever is necessary and proper to carry out any power expressly granted, and if Congress, as the Democrat alleges, possesses, according to the Supreme Court, the right to decide, without restriction, what measures *are* necessary and proper to carry out an expressly-granted power, why has the Democrat raised such an outcry against the second section of the constitutional amendment of last year on the assumed ground that the section in question empowers Congress to exercise an unlimited discretion in the adoption of means for carrying the whole amendment into practical effect? We repeat, why all our neighbor's fuss and fury against the second section on the pretended ground that it admits of being construed as giving to Congress powers, which, if his own statement is correct, Congress possesses under a decision of the Supreme Court, second section or no second section!

But it is preposterous to say that Congress possesses, under any decision of the Supreme Court or under the second section or under anything else, the right to make its own judgment or will its sole rule in determining the means of executing the Constitutional amendment. The assumption of the editor that Congress has double authority to do whatever it pleases, authority under a judicial decision and authority under the second section, deserves only scorn and contempt. When the amendment was under discussion, he said in reply to us, that, notwithstanding the construction he then put upon the second section, he would, if the amendment should be adopted, construe away the meaning of the section as far as he could. But the amendment *is* adopted, and he does nothing of the kind. He violates his pledge. Instead of trying to construe away the section, he scandalously exaggerates and aggravates it. He holds not only that Congress can constitutionally exercise unlimited powers under it, but that Congress could constitutionally exercise such powers even if the section had no existence. He holds Congress to be constitutionally omnipotent——lerlving its attribute of omnipotence from each of two different sources. Congress is to him in the place of the Supreme Being.

What editor, Democratic, Third-party, or even Radical, will stand by the editor of the Democrat's side in the position he has so foolishly taken? Editors of common sense and discretion would no more stand by his side than by the side of his wooden image blocked out of the poison tree of Java.

☞ The Editor of the Democrat professes to think that he has not been answered by us upon some points. We have answered him upon all points, but we are not answerable for his not being satisfied with the answers. We don't intend to be answering him all the time even though he stand every day before our eyes, crooking himself into the shape of an interrogation point. Although the Democratic party carried the late election by a vote approaching far more nearly to unanimity than any other vote ever cast in the State, he daily insists that the Democratic party, the party which was so vast a triumph, was and is a rebel and rebel-sympathizing party. He tries to persuade the country that Kentucky is the most thoroughly rebel State in the Union. He would have it thought, that, in Kentucky, rebels are almost the entire population, the very few loyal men being merely rare exceptions to a general rule. Like his brothers, or half-brothers, the radicals, he evidently wants Kentucky "reconstructed. He wants military government established over her. He wants negro suffrage ordained within her limits. He wants a large portion of her white people disfranchised. To bring about these results he misrepresents her knowingly and scandalously. He is her worst and most malignant enemy. He strikes at her life, and there's a spirit of vengeance in every blow. If he is a son of hers, let him try to hide the fact lest he be called a would-be parricide.

This enemy of Kentucky holds that Congress, in blotting her from the list of States, in treating her as a conquered province, in establishing a military despotism over her, would not go beyond its constitutional power. He contends that Congress has a full right to decide that such measures or any other measures are appropriate for carrying into execution the constitutional amendment of last year, and to establish them as soon and by whatever means it pleases. He insists that such action on the part of Congress would be no violation of either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution in even the slightest particular. In the teaching of this monstrous doctrine, he stands alone, not countenanced by any editor or politician of the Democratic party, the Third party, or even of the rebel party. It is true, that some of the radicals think Congress justifiable in *disregarding* the Constitution in order to carry out the policy that it deems necessary to the country, but our neighbor stands without companionship in his advocacy of the monstrous doctrine that Congress may do whatever it will *without* disregarding the Constitution. His doctrine cannot but be detested, loathed, scorned, despised, abhorred by all parties and all men.

The Louisville Journal says we have confirmed its point." It ought to thank us. It has wavered so much that it needed confirming.—*New Albany Commercial.*

In making a point on you, we find ourselves compelled to waver. If you would only keep still a moment!

☞ Our neighbor's party is the Tom Thumb of parties. If, like Barnum's Tom, it means to put itself up at public exhibition, it had better be in a hurry, for it will soon be too small to be seen.

☞ A radical editor in Alabama says that Senator Wilson has "won a crown of Louer." We suppose he means that the Senator has won seven and six-pence worth of honor.

☞ No doubt John Minor Botts would have been as strong a Union man during the war as he is now, if it had been as safe to be a Union man then as it is now.

☞ Our neighbor-in-law says that he seldom pronounces eulogies. We know that coarse vituperation is more to his taste.

☞ The editor of the Democrat is ever self contradictory. We can't say that he is always sane, but he is always *at himself.*

☞ A report is again circulating that Wilkes Booth is not dead. Pshaw! the Louisville Democrat's Third party isn't more so.

☞ Some may think that our neighbor of the Democrat's mind isn't right. But he has got no mind *left.*

☞ The owl of the Democrat, so-called, can perhaps spread his pinions, but not his opinions.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat, so-called, isn't profound. But his stupidity is.

☞ Bend Tom is making the Parisians open their eyes.

The Clay Statue.

Letters from Distinguished Persons in Response to Invitations to Participate in the Ceremonies of Dedication To-day.

FROM GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

Hon Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
NEW YORK, May 25.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your very kind invitation to be present, as one of the guests of the city of Louisville, at the unveiling of the statue of Mr. Clay, on the 30th inst. I have also received a subsequent note from the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, intimating that rooms have been engaged for me and my family, and urging, as a reason for my acceptance of this honor, that my exertions in defense of constitutional principles have gained for me a large share of the favor of your people. This recognition, from men to whom I am personally a stranger, and whose homes and daily walks are far off from my own, has touched me deeply. It gives me pain, you may well believe, to be obliged to refuse the invitation; but, having never been an aspirant for public office, I have nothing to which to attribute your kindness but my adherence to those principles of constitutional government of which your departed statesman was a great champion and exemplar. His public character and career, from his first entrance into public life before the war of 1812, down to the day of his death, I have often studied, and I have been accustomed to believe that it would stand them. In respect to the nature of the Constitution of the United States, the relations of the general government to the States, the limitation of its powers and the sources from which they are derived, there was never any essential difference between Mr. Clay and the great man from whom, as an humble pupil, I derived the immutable principles of our fundamental law. Of both it may be, as it repeatedly has been said, that if their lives had been prolonged through another decade, we never could have had the civil war that has afflicted our country, and it may be added, that if the people of a constitutional liberty which we have now so much cause to deplore.

In doing honor to the memory of Mr. Clay, at this period of imminent peril to our American institutions, you are rendering a true service to the hopes of all who are struggling to preserve them. In every part of his character, in every fibre of his intellectual and moral nature, he was a lover of constitutional government. In the discipline of party associations, he may have been, as a leader, somewhat imperative; but he had an utter abhorrence of everything in the nature of unlimited and arbitrary power in government; and would have risen instantly and with fearless opposition as did the slightest indication of a purpose or a tendency to overstep the Constitution. It may be said of him that no American statesman has ever lived who had a more genuine love of constitutional liberty, or a quicker sagacity in detecting the approach of that insidious enemy, which finds, in an alleged expediency or a spurious necessity, the excuse for encroachments upon constitutional principles. Clay not only thoroughly understood our American system of public liberty, as it is embodied in the complex relations of a national sovereignty to the sovereignties of States, but he had an ardent sympathy with that spirit, and with what everywhere, and an equally ardent hatred of that kind of authority which seeks to divorce the rights of governments from the rights of mankind. There is an incident in his life, little known perhaps to this generation, which exhibits very strikingly this feature of his character, and shows how ready he always was to break away from the trammels of party, when any principle was in question that threatened injury to the cause of popular self-government. I exhume it from the history of a period in which it has long been buried, the more eagerly because it involves the earlier relations between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, whose rivalry in the same political party, in subsequent years, has been supposed to have disturbed their intercourse more than was in fact the case.

When Mr. Webster first introduced in the House of Representatives his resolution looking to the appointment of a Commissioner to Greece, and made his celebrated speech on the Greek Revolution, his judgment was misapprehended by almost every one else in Congress excepting Mr. Clay. It was imagined that he meant to take advantage of a warm public sympathy for the Greeks, then struggling against their Turkish oppressor, in order to deliver a captivating oration. His real purpose was to exhibit and to denounce the doctrines held by the continental powers of Europe respecting the rights of legal governments to the services of all peoples who might undertake to assert their liberties. He had then recently returned to Congress after an absence from it of nearly six years. During that long period of his public life, and in the war with England was going on, Mr Webster and Mr. Clay had acted in opposite parties, and the old party names and associations were not yet wholly laid aside in 1820. Mr. Webster was then a member of Congress. Mr. Clay's political associates committed the mistake of opposing and ridiculing Mr. Webster's Greek resolution, but this did not prevent Mr. Clay from urging it on him emphatic support. To restrain him from rebuking the spirit that prompted opposition on account of the quarter from which the resolution came, stung by the apparent indifference of the House to the momentous question of constitutional liberty throughout the world, he rose to one of his loftiest strains of eloquence, which he closed with a burst of indignant appeal to the better feelings of the nation. "Go home, sir," he said, "go home, if you dare; go home, if you can, to your constituents, and tell them that you voted it down. Meet, if you dare, the appalling countenances of those who sent you here, and tell them that you shrank from the declaration of your own sentiments, that you cannot tell how, but that some unknown dread, some indescribable apprehension, some indefinable danger, affrighted you—that the spectres of sedition and crowns and cresents gleamed before you and alarmed you, and that you suppressed all the noble feelings prompted by religion, by liberty, by national independence and by humanity. He could not believe that such would be the feeling of the majority of that House. But, for himself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, he would be left to stand alone with the gentleman from Massachusetts, he would give to the resolution the poor support of his unqualified approbation."

The last time that these two great men ever met on earth, in private, was in the winter of 1849-50, just before Mr. Clay introduced into the Senate his resolutions on which the celebrated compromise measures of that session were founded. Both of them had become thoroughly alarmed for the Union by the angry speeches that were every day delivered in Congress by the extremists of the two sections, and by the state of popular feeling in the North and between the North and the South. But they had had no interchange of their personal sentiments on the subject down to the time when Mr. Clay prepared his resolutions. He was then suffering with the disease which soon afterwards terminated his life, and his noble frame, which your statue is about to recall to the recollection of your people in all its native dignity and grace, was racked by a racking cough. In an inclement winter night he left his hotel and, without any previous announcement of his intended visit, entered Mr. Webster's house. Holding out his hand the resolutions which he purposed to present to the Senate. Addressing Mr. Webster, who was then to all human observation in perfect health, Mr Clay referred in solemn terms to his own precarious condition, and said that the last act of his life must be an effort to preserve the Union that he had come to submit to Mr. Webster the resolutions which he had prepared; to ask his judgment upon them, and to solicit his co-operation for said Mr. Clay, in any worthy effort to allay the angry passions that are now threatening the destruction of this Government, your co-operation for the sake of your country, your children, and your children's children. He then read his resolutions to Mr. Webster, who said, that, although he was not prepared to concur in all their details, and must reserve himself in regard to some of them, he should give his earnest support to the general principles of the settlement which Mr. Clay proposed to effect. When Mr. Clay had retired, Mr. Webster spoke of him with a deep feeling of respect and praise, mingled with many touching thoughts concerning their long association in public life.

They have been gone from us these many weary years. Fraternal blood has flowed in rivers since their restraining power was withdrawn by the hand of death; and now, when the din of arms is no longer heard, we gaze on the from obedience to the true principles of our Government as we could be if these illustrious lives had never been given to us for our teaching, our imitation, and our guidance. We seem to have lost the sense of the binding moral obligation of fundamental law. The country is no longer governed by, or according to, a written constitution. It is governed by the will of a political party, acting without reference to the Constitution, and as it sees fit to act. The consequence of all this is, that the relations of the Federal Government to the sovereignties of the States are completely reversed. A two former period of our history has it ever been imagined that the Federal power could dictate to a State who shall or shall not constitute a part of the sovereign people of the State for the purposes of government. By the Constitution of the United States, it remains absolutely with the people of each State to determine who shall exercise the elective franchise within such State, and he who asserts or represents that it is otherwise, deludes and deceives those whom he can persuade to believe him. It is, too, an undeniable principle of our constitutional law that the question of what changes shall be made in the existing constitution of a State, so as to admit to the elective franchise persons not at present included in it, rests entirely with those who constitute the voting sovereign people under the existing Constitution. Yet, in sheer violation of these unquestionable truths, the Federal Government sends into the States a military force empowered to sweep away their existing constitutions, to subvert the sovereignty of their people, and to summon to the polls in the act of making a new constitution whomsoever *Congress* sees fit to designate for that purpose. We have thus entered upon the career of founding State governments upon force—and upon exercises of force, this odious precedent cannot be without lasting, corresponding results. It marks the overthrow of the last barrier to complete consolidation; for, if the existence of a supposed necessity or expediency, to be judged of by a present majority of Congress, can furnish a reason to-day for subverting the sovereignty of a State by force, it can furnish just as good a reason hereafter for the exercise of the same force to the same end. The party administering the Federal Government has only to will that a new State government shall be founded on the wrongfrages of those who are not voters by the fundamental law of the State, and the thing is done by the irresistible and overwhelming force which the Federal Government wields.

However flagrant may be this wrong, however fatal to the continuance of our free institutions may be the principle involved, we cannot look to the people of the Southern States to resist that wrong and to protect that principle. We are not entitled to demand of them that they suffer martyrdom in a cause which we ourselves abandoned. They are powerless, and they are therefore irresponsible. Resistance would bring down upon them unutterable suffering. For whatever woes, to us or to themselves, they may be accountable, posterity will hold them absolved from the duty of defending by their lives the fundamental theory of all American government. It is on us that the moral obligation rests. The destruction of our system of free government is to rest; and when we are arraigned for it, in the judgment of those who are to come after us, we shall have but a poor excuse to plead in our behalf, if it can be true that we could not have restored the Union without doing this violence to the Constitution. It is not true that the normal relations of those States to the Federal Government could have been reinstated without tearing up the foundations of their law. It is not true that in order to reconcile them as States of this Union it was necessary to place upon them the heel of military conquest, and to stamp out their sovereignty. It will come when we have come to the loss of a political system which has been our glory, our safety, our happiness, our boast, our sole safeguard against the establishment of despotic power.

In my view, therefore, we are brought to a definite issue, which can be easily seen. We have changed the form of our government from the supremacy of a written Constitution, to the supremacy of the will of a party wielding the physical power of the nation. The issue is, whether this is to continue and to be a permanent condition, or whether we are to revert to the government of our fathers. It is said that revolutions never go backwards. Whether this one will be an exception it may require more than mortal prescience to foresee. But as yet but little is to encourage us in the hope that it may be so; for it is plain that since we ceased to be at actual war we have not chosen to restore the conditions of actual peace, although we could easily have done it, and that while the Constitution might have resumed its rightful supremacy over our actions, we have not permitted it to do so.

We have now an opportunity to appreciate the consequences of delaying a State. That political sovereign, the people, and the guarantor of all property, we choose to suppress. Upon a vast region inhabited by an agricultural people, and in an age when capitalists of essential resources in the civilized world would voluntarily prefer to inflict a paralysis that renders even the production of adequate food an impossibility. The most terrible sure is that that region is not to-day scarring for a dearth. Its misery appeals to the world, for the plain reason that the political community in which it lies has been deprived of its existence as a self-governing State, and no man can tell what law, or whether any law, controls the will of the possessor. Let this condition of things continue for another twelve month and we shall have made a nation of paupers, to be fed by the world at large, or to perish in the midst of the most fertile land the sun shines upon in his course. The politician may chuckle at the chances of purloining a State for the uses of his party, by obtaining a despotic control over the political destinies of its people, as a price itself for admission into the Union. The statesman who has either sense or philanthropy in his composition can see in such a scheme the possible destruction of the family of States, and the means for maintaining society in a self-supporting condition.

But of the duty of laboring faithfully to the end, while yet a chance remains, I have no doubt. The examples of the great and good who received this Constitution from its founders and transmitted it unimpaired to us, must not be lost to our memories, or withdrawn from our sight. The presence near the Capitol where we are to commemorate, will, let us hope, continue by his monumental image to speak to willing hearts, for ages to come, of the love which he bore to this whole land, of the fidelity with which he served it, of the people, of the courage with which he defended their institutions, of the wise conciliation by which he reconciled their conflicting interests, of the eminence with which he swayed them to right action, of the power which he ever exerted for their good.

Again regretting, Mr. Mayor, that I cannot, consistently with other engagements, be a ceremony, I remain, most respectfully,

Your obliged and obedient servant,
GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

FROM PROSPER M. WETMORE.
NEW YORK, May 25, 1867.

Hon. Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
GENTLEMEN:—In the hope of being able to acknowledge in person your kind invitation for the 30th inst., has delayed my answer to this late day. Being deprived of the enjoyment you offer me by engagements which I cannot control, I must pray you to accept this apology.

Heartily concurring in the sentiments you express in regard to the great statesman whose memory is to be honored at Louisville, I sincerely hope that the occasion may awaken in the nation a love of the great truths which illustrated his public character.

The name of Henry Clay must live and gather brightness with the ages rolled on, as the ardent and consistent defender of the enlightened principles of human progress and constitutional liberty.

I offer my grateful thanks to the authorities of the city for the honor of their courtesy, and to you, gentlemen, for the distinguished honor you have done me.

With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

FROM HON. C. A. HENRY.
CLARKSVILLE, May 24, 1867.

Hon. Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry it is not in my power to be present and participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Henry Clay, in your city, on the 30th instant. Were I not kept away by imperative official engagements it would afford me very great satisfaction to unite in this deserved expression of veneration for the memory of one of the purest, greatest and most disinterested of American patriots and statesmen.

Although, in some respects, Mr. Clay may have equals amongst his cotemporaries, yet in the wonderful combination of all the highest and noblest qualities of the man and statesman—in honesty of purpose, fidelity, firmness, sagacity, courage, eloquence, unselfishness, and practical common sense—he was, in my opinion, without a rival. Had he lived, his example would have done much to save us from bloody fraternal strife. May we all be now taught by the remembrance of it such wisdom, moderation, and patriotism as shall lead to the restoration of that peace, concord, and harmony he did so much, in his lifetime, to preserve.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. W. THOMPSON.

FROM ANDREW HUNTER.
CHARLESTOWN, May 23, 1867.

Hon. Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
GENTLEMEN:—I am honored in the receipt of your note of the 6th inst., inviting me to your city, to be present at the unveiling of the statue of the truly great and illustrious Clay. And I regret that I am so situated as only to be compelled to decline your kind invitation to be present as the guest of the city, but that I have not leisure even to say, in this reply, how profoundly I have venerated and admired your great and patriotic statesman, and the eloquent lips of your orator, that sacred love of country—of our whole country—which glowed in his bosom.

I venture to join in the hope that the spirit which animated this great man does yet live, and that it will go forth from your meeting throughout the length and breadth of our land, and produce the happiest results in restoring the old harmony and fraternal feeling so essential to the prosperity of the country, and without which Union is but a name.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
P. McCALL.

FROM R. W. THOMPSON.
TERRE HAUTE, May 24, 1867.

Hon. Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry it is not in my power to be present and participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Henry Clay, in your city, on the 30th instant. Were I not kept away by imperative official engagements it would afford me very great satisfaction to unite in this deserved expression of veneration for the memory of one of the purest, greatest and most disinterested of American patriots and statesmen.

Although, in some respects, Mr. Clay may have equals amongst his cotemporaries, yet in the wonderful combination of all the highest and noblest qualities of the man and statesman—in honesty of purpose, fidelity, firmness, sagacity, courage, eloquence, unselfishness, and practical common sense—he was, in my opinion, without a rival. Had he lived, his example would have done much to save us from bloody fraternal strife. May we all be now taught by the remembrance of it such wisdom, moderation, and patriotism as shall lead to the restoration of that peace, concord, and harmony he did so much, in his lifetime, to preserve.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. W. THOMPSON.

FROM ANDREW HUNTER.
CHARLESTOWN, May 23, 1867.

Hon. Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
GENTLEMEN:—I am honored in the receipt of your note of the 6th inst., inviting me to your city, to be present at the unveiling of the statue of the truly great and illustrious Clay. And I regret that I am so situated as only to be compelled to decline your kind invitation to be present as the guest of the city, but that I have not leisure even to say, in this reply, how profoundly I have venerated and admired your great and patriotic statesman, and the eloquent lips of your orator, that sacred love of country—of our whole country—which glowed in his bosom.

I venture to join in the hope that the spirit which animated this great man does yet live, and that it will go forth from your meeting throughout the length and breadth of our land, and produce the happiest results in restoring the old harmony and fraternal feeling so essential to the prosperity of the country, and without which Union is but a name.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
P. McCALL.

FROM HON. T. M'CALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1867.

Hon. Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
GENTLEMEN:—I am highly honored by your invitation to be present as a guest of the city of Louisville, at the unveiling of the statue of Henry Clay, on the 30th inst.

Nothing, I assure you, would afford me greater pleasure than to testify by my presence the profound respect in which I hold the memory of that great man whose pure patriotism and catholic spirit soared above all sectional jealousies and local differences. And it is with deep regret that I find myself compelled by unavoidable engagements to deny myself the gratification of attending on this interesting occasion.

I regard your meeting as an important one and well deserving all the solemnity with which it can be invested. Would that every American could be present at it, and catch from the noble features of the great patriot and statesman as they are unveiled to the public gaze, and from the eloquent lips of your orator, that sacred love of country—of our whole country—which glowed in his bosom.

I venture to join in the hope that the spirit which animated this great man does yet live, and that it will go forth from your meeting throughout the length and breadth of our land, and produce the happiest results in restoring the old harmony and fraternal feeling so essential to the prosperity of the country, and without which Union is but a name.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
P. McCALL.

FROM HON. E. STEVENSON.
TERRE HAUTE, May 24, 1867.

Hon. Philip Tompperl, Mayor, and others:
GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry it is not in my power to be present and participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Henry Clay, in your city, on the 30th instant. Were I not kept away by imperative official engagements it would afford me very great satisfaction to unite in this deserved expression of veneration for the memory of one of the purest, greatest and most disinterested of American patriots and statesmen.

The Moderator said he hoped there was to be the fullest liberty of discussion, but as there were so many members rising to speak at one time, he hoped that no one would be offended if they were compelled to wait before being allowed to express their views. Being among the last, they would probably be remembered longest.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Smith, the ayes and nays were taken on the motion of Mr. Rankin to lay the minority report on the table. The following was the result: Ayes 118, noes 93.

The motion now before the house was as to the adoption of the majority report.

Dr. Breed moved that the last resolution of the majority report be stricken out. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the joint committee be requested to consider and report to the General Assembly any specific amendments to our Church constitution which may be required in the government of a body so large as that of the reunited Church.

The motion to strike out was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, stated that he had found considerable ground for objection against a part of the majority report, and he desired to offer a resolution as an amendment bearing on that subject.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to endeavor, if practicable, to secure a more clear and definite statement of the doctrinal basis on which the proposed reunion takes place, and such an amendment or modification of the second article as will insure the upholding and thorough Presbyterial organization of all the churches, and the admission of none but ordained ministers and elders to a seat in any church court, and a distinct and formal recognition of the right of every Presbytery to be satisfied as to the soundness of every minister it receives.

On motion this resolution was laid upon the table.

Rev. Dr. Brownson offered the following as an amendment to the majority report.

Resolved, That in submitting the report of the Committee on Reunion to the consideration of the churches and Presbyteries, the Assembly is not called upon at this time to express either approbation or disapprobation of the plan of reunion presented by the committee in its details, but only to afford the church a full opportunity to examine the subject in the light of all its advantages and difficulties, so that the committee may have the benefit of any suggestions which may be offered before making a final report for the action of the next Assembly.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Breckinridge asked that an entry be made on the minutes that this resolution had been passed without a dissenting voice.

The Moderator now stated the question to be on the adoption of the majority report as amended by Dr. Brownson's resolution.

The question was then put, and the report was adopted almost unanimously. There being but two or three dissenting voices in the house.

Speaking of the opera in Chicago, the Tribune of that city gets off the following modest statement:

It is not safe to bet against Chicago, that eight hour men have nothing to do with the opera, and that eight hours in Chicago are worth twenty four in New York. That New York has ceased to be the purveyor of [illegible] and that Chicago [illegible] and graceful by the smiles of some of the most accomplished ladies of our society. Among the gentlemen present, besides the editors of several of the leading journals, Senator Morgan, Chief Justice Robertson, of the Superior Court, Mr. Thurlow Weed, His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Starling Webster and Mr. Howard Wainwright. Pleasant speeches and cordial "God speeds" were uttered, and the happy pair were launched upon the voyage of life under the brightest and most favorable auspices.

NEW BEDFORD.—A gentleman who resides a few miles in the country informs us that on Monday night he saw millions of strange bugs, several of which he captured, insulting their way southward. He says that he at first supposed from the sound that they were what is commonly termed humble-bees, but on a more minute examination discovered them to be a strange bug somewhat resembling beetles or [illegible] — Mercury (Mass.) Aurora, 24th.

A CONTRADICTION—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—In several of the New York dailies, under date of May 4, there appeared a letter on the Paris Exposition, and bearing the initials of A. T. T. The correspondent, in describing the American pianos on exhibition, from some unexplainable cause, mentions among others the "Knabe," and closes his article in the following fashion: "In the list of the superior excellencies of the instruments of another American manufacturer, 'around which,' he says, 'the best musical talent may be seen from morning till dark to engage,' no petition to play upon them. Now, this reads very well in print, and is immensely satisfactory to makers of those instruments. We could not expect the same for the "Knabe," for the simple glaring reason that we have not availed ourselves of our instruments to the Exposition, and never intended to do so; and how the correspondent named came to mention the "Knabe," as being there, we cannot conjecture. Now, as the gentleman is acquainted with its great merit and unsurpassed qualities, and wished to have a name worthy to contrast his pet piano with, and as a consequence give more coloring to his picture. Although being importuned by many of the best musical talent of this country to enter the Exposition as competitors for the grand prize, we have declined doing so, not from any supposed inability to successfully obtain the award, but that the great demand for our instruments here puts our whole and extensive resources to the utmost test to meet the requirements of our orders. While we are fully sensible of the reputation of any other of American manufacture, we yet desire to honestly sustain the unprecedented popularity of the Knabe instrument, and are unwilling that its name should be wrongfully used as a stepping-stone for any other maker.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

The marriage of Miss Madeline Henriques, who so recently retired from the stage at Wallack's Theater, after a brief and brilliant professional career, to Mr. Louis Jennings, the American correspondent of the London Times, took place in New York on Saturday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Weston, of Trinity Church, and it was followed, as I am informed, by a wedding banquet, served [illegible] at the residence of the bride's parents, at which the guests were showered with flowers, and graced by the smiles of some of the most accomplished ladies of our society, among the gentlemen present, besides the editors of several of the leading journals, Senator Morgan, Chief Justice Robertson, of the Superior Court, Mr. Thurlow Weed, His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Starling Webster and Mr. Howard Wainwright. Pleasant speeches and cordial "God speeds" were uttered, and the happy pair were launched upon the voyage of life under the brightest and most favorable auspices.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ *Business cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.*

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ALE AND CRACKER DEPOT—47 Fourth street. A. Templeton, Agent.

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BONDURANT & TODD—Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Cement, Wholesale Dealers in Field and Garden Seeds, Lime, Plaster, White Sand, Bricks, Pumps, &c., Main street, between Third and Fourth.

HEWITT BARDY & CO.—Dealers in Seeds and Agricultural Implements, 112 West Main street, between Third and Fourth.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

WOLF & DURRINGER—Dealers in Arms and Ammunition, cor. Fifth and Market sts.

BOOKS.

BRADLEY & GILBERT—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, and Manufacturers of Blank Books, Paper and Boxes. Store of all kinds, corner Third and Green, opposite the P. O.

DEARING, C. T.—Books, Stationery, and Job Printing, No. 331 Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

CLARKE, JOHN W.—Bookseller and Stationer—Cards Engraved, Initials and Monograms executed plain or colored—123 Fourth, second door south of Jefferson street.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 124 West Main street.

CRUMP, F. A.—Bookseller and Stationer, No. 1 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

FRANK HARPER—Card Engraving Establishment and Book and Stationery Emporium, No. 108 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

PRENTIS, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers of the American Educational Series of School and College Text Books, M. E. BAKER, General Agent, corner Third and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.

BROOMS.

CLARK, SAMUEL B.—Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, 127 Walnut st., below Preston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BECKER, CHRIST.—Boot and Shoemaker, No. 139 Green st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

BERT, J. A.—Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Brogans, &c., No. 4 south side W. Market st.

SCHELL, F.—Leather and Shoe Findings, No. 1 East Market st.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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BRYANT, STRATTON & CARSON'S Business College, S. W. cor. Third and Jefferson.

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O'CONNOR & O'CONNOR—Dealers in Pittsburgh and Pomeroy Coal, Office—west side of Third, two doors south of Market st., and S. W. corner Brook and Market sts.

HUNTER, S. W.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pittsburg and other Coals. 69 Fourth st.

THOS. JARED & CO., successors to Pierce, Evans, & Co., dealers in Pittsburg, Pomeroy, and other coal. Office No. 38 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

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BENEDICT, D. S. & SONS—Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 111 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

COOPER, ABNER—Produce Commission Merchant, No. 6 Main street, bet. 1st and 4th sts.

DEAN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merch. and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 5 Bowles' Row.

MEEK, CUNNINGHAM & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 1 West Main street.

NEWBERRY, GEO. C.—Commission Merchant and Wholesale Produce and Grain Dealer, 8 and 10 Wall st.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 36 Wall street.

DRUGS.

WILDER, F. & CO.—Wholesale Druggists, Proprietors of Wilder's Famous Stomach Bitters, No. 251 West Main street.

WILDER, J. R. & CO.—Wholesale Druggists, No. 151 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MIDDAY, D. H.—Wholesale Drug Store, No. 9 Fourth st., where prescriptions compounded at all hours.

CARY, GEO. H.—Wholesale and Retail Druggist. No. 81 Fourth st.

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DABBLER S. & CO.—Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Nos. 10 and 11 Fourth street.

KISSELLA & McBANE—Dealers in Dry Goods, 126 Market st., Louisville.

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GERMAN & BRO.—Lithograph, Engraving, and Printing Establishment, 61 Third st.

HART & RATCLIFFE—All kinds of Printing, Lithographing, and Engraving—S. E. corner Third and Market sts.

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HEBBITT & SON—Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 78 Market st., south side, bet. 2d and 3d.

KENNEDY, WATT & CO.—Wholesale Grocers & Commis. Merch'ts, No. 167 West Main st.

MORRIS, GEO. W.—Wholesale Grocer, 113 Main street.

KEAN F. H. & BRO.—Wholesale grocers and commission merchants, No. 82 west Main st.

HEBBITT & SON—Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 78 Market st., south side, bet. Second and Third.

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GREEN & GREEN—Hats, Furs and Furnishing Goods—corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville—26 College street, Nashville.

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WOOD, J. C.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Hosiery and Yarns, No. 16 East Market st.

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McBRIDE, A.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, No. 76 Third st.

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COPPER, PATTON & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, Wines, Liquors Cigars, and Tobacco, No. 22 Fourth.

THOMPSON & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers—Old Stone House—No. 79 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

THEFMAN, FRANTZ & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Wholesale Dealers in Imported and Domestic whisky, cologne, spirits, etc., No. 20 West Market street.

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BROWN, J. DIXON & CO.—Planing Mill, Pine st. Planing Mill, Preston st., bet. Main and the river.

ELY, P. P. & CO.—Planing Mill, 56 Preston st., below Main.

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PRENTY, DODGE & HARDY—Manufacturers of Prenty's Patent Plows, and J. Geo. Dodge's Sulky Plows, Nos. 13 and 15 East Main st.

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HIGGS, ROBT.—Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, No. 28 West Green st.

HUGHTON G. C. & CO.—Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, 10 west Green street.

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MOORHEAD & CO.—Steamboat Agents and Commission Merchants, 20 Wall st.

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GROVER & BAKER SEWING M'CH'E CO.—Lighest Premium Sewing Machines Manufactured. Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., No. 5 Masonic Temple.

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WURMDOFF, HENRY—House and Steamboat Upholsterer, No. 23 Main st.

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BAXTER, JOHN G. & CO.—Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, No. 25 West Main st.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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GAY'S CHINA PALACE—No. 8 Masonic Temple, corner Fourth and Green sts.

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FLETCHER & BENNETT—112 W. Main st.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver-Ware. Watches repaired.

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WOLF & DURRINGER—Dealers in Watches and Jewelry, corner Fifth and Market sts.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 3 A. M.

Hon. J. W. Stevenson.

Nominee of the Democratic party for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, will address the people of the Five District at the following times and places:

Hendersonville, Wednesday, June 6th.
Paducah, Saturday, June 9th.
Smithville, Monday, June 11th.
Canton, Tuesday, June 12th.
Hickman, Wednesday, June 13th.
Mayfield, Thursday, June 14th.
Murray, Friday, June 15th.
Benton, Saturday, June 16th.
Princeton, Monday, June 18th.
Madisonville, Tuesday, June 19th.
Caseyville, Wednesday, June 20th.
Shelbyville, Thursday, June 21st.
Taylorsville, Friday, June 22d.
Eminence, Saturday, June 23d.
Hillsboro, Monday, June 25th.
Bardstown, Tuesday, June 26th.

It is hoped the whole people will turn out to hear him.

THE NEW ALBANY HORSE FAIR—THIRD DAY.—The early morning of the third day of the fair was somewhat cloudy, but before noon the sun came out in his full glory and dispersed the clouds, except a few straggliers that floated leisurely across the deep sea of the upper air, veiling the too ardent beams of Old Sol. A more beautiful day could not have been asked for. The attendance was not large, owing to the fact that the inauguration of the Clay statue took many residents of New Albany over the river. After dinner the attendance was quite large, many ladies being present. The exercises of the morning in the amphitheater commenced with the ring of matched geldings, over fifteen hands high. For this, Berry Gwin, of New Albany, had one entry and J. W. Shockency, of Louisville, two entries. They were all splendid animals and all deserved first premiums, if such a thing were possible. As it was, Shockency was successful:

FIRST RING—MATCHED HORSES.

Best Geldings Ever Fifteen Hands—Premium $25.

J. W. Shockency, pair bays.
Berry Gwin, pair blacks.
J. W. Shockency, Louisville, premium on blacks, certificate on bays.

There were no entries for the second ring.

SECOND RING.

Matched Geldings Under Fifteen Hands—Premium $25.

No entries.

For the next ring there were five entries. We do not know when we have seen a finer ring of valuable animals. In this ring J. W. Shockency was again successful. His three horses, Kate Lewis, Diamond and Denmark are as splendid stock as any lover of horse flesh could desire to own. They are equine perfection.

THIRD RING.

Best Horse, Mare, or Gelding to Saddle—Premium $15.

J. W. Shockency entries Kate Lewis.
J. W Shockency enters Diamond.
Berry Gwin enters Jack.
J. Frederick enters J. V. Throop.
[illegible] enters Denmark.
J. W. Shockency, Louisville, premium on Kate Lewis and certificate on Diamond.

The last ring in the amphitheater was for the best rider. For this there were but two entries, Franky McClelland, of Lexington, Ky., and Willie Williams, of New Albany. Master Williams was the successful competitor for the blue ribbon.

FOURTH RING.

Best Boy Rider Under Fifteen Years of Age—Premium $10.

J. M. McClelland.
W. Williams.
Willie Williams, New Albany, premium.

TIME TRACK.

After the usual intermission for dinner, the bell rang for the first trot over the time track. The premium was the Ferry Company's premium of $100 for the fastest trotting horse, mare, or gelding, two miles and repeat, to harness. For this there were two entries—J. W. Shockency's g. g. Geo. Moody and T. P. Roach's b. g. Farry. At the start the bay took the lead, and kept it until just before the turn on the second mile, when the gray came upon him, passed him, and came in winner in 5:47. Time of the first mile 2:35; the second 2:32. On the start for the second heat the bay again had the lead, but was passed as before by the gray, who won the heat in 5:21. Time of the first mile 2:15; the second 2:34. The second heat was not as fast as it would have been had it not been for the loose horses that were on the track. The gray gelding, Geo. Moody, won the race so easily that his driver, Brown, offered to bet $1,000 that he could drive him two miles in five minutes. Moody is a splendid seven-year old colt, by Pilot, and promises to be a fast horse His action is easy and his speed and endurance seem unlimited.

SUMMARY.

J. W. Shockency, g. g. Geo. Moody	1 1
T. P. Roache's b. g. Farry	2 2
Time—5:47, 5:21.	

SECOND RACE.

The second race was a running race, one mile and repeat, for E. Bustard's premium of $100. For this there were three entries, M. Morris's br. m. Shavetail, R. Phillips's s. h. Billy Phillips, and McClellan's b. m. Margaret Peay. At the start the bay mare had the inside, the brown mare the middle, and the sorrel horse the outside. At the tap of the drum the bay mare took the lead, closely pressed by the sorrel horse, the brown mare falling back to the rear and running by herself. At the half-mile pole the sorrel horse made a brush and took the lead, coming in winner in 1:48½, the bay mare second, and the brown mare distanced. The second heat was closely contested, the horse in the lead, and the mare pressing him hard. Down the home stretch the mare made a desperate effort for the lead, but the horse was too fleet for her, coming in winner in 1:48½.

SUMMARY.

M. Morris br. m. Shavetail	Dist.
R. Phillips s. h. Billy Phillips	1 1
J. McClellan b. m. Margaret Peay	2 2
Time—1:48½, 1:48½.	

THIRD RACE.

The third race was a match pacing race for a purse of $50, single dash of one mile. For this there were three entries—T. J. Fullerlove's s. g. Bull Pup and A. Methey's b. m. Tilly Tempest. The sorrel took the lead at the start and came in an easy winner in 3:05.

SUMMARY.

T. J. Fullerlove's s. g. Bull Pup	1
A. Methey's b. m. Tilly Tempest	2
Time—3:05.	

FOOT RACE.

This was a two-mile race between Deerfoot and Thomas McNeely, for a purse of $25. The two men ran side by side until on the first quarter in the second mile Deerfoot gave it up and McNeely won leisurely in 12:55. Very little interest was manifested in this race. That closed the exercises of the day.

TO-DAY.

The programme for to-day comprises the ring for the best gentleman rider and the best lady rider. Also for the best pair matched mares. The time track exercises are a race first for $100, Association premium best three in five, to harness. Also the fastest 4-horse team, one mile and repeat, for a purse of $50. From the entries we are sure there will be some exciting sport.

☞ The time fixed for the National Bankrupt act to go into effect is to-morrow. Owing to the delay which has attended the framing and distributing of the rules and regulations, it is doubtful if more than the courts in some of the principal cities will be ready to proceed. If for such a reason detriment should come to applicants, would they be without recourse for the consequence?

JOCKEY CLUB PURSE.—Special attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Murphy, the Secretary of the Woodlawn Association, to be found in another column, concerning the entries for the Jockey Club Purse, the race to be run at Woodlawn next Monday.

HART'S STATUE OF CLAY.

Its Dedication to the City of Louisville.

The People at the Shrine of Genius.

Imposing Procession and Ceremonies.

Oration by Hon. W. F. Bullock.

Full Proceedings and Incidents of the Occasion.

Banquet at the Louisville Hotel.

Speaking at Night.

Another day of glorious memory is added to the life of our city, State, and country. The thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, must henceforth be hailed as a charmed epoch by Kentuckians everywhere, and by all their fellow-countrymen, each and every one of whom feels an idolater's love for the magic name and rejoices with reverential pride in the God-like character of Henry Clay. The inauguration of his noble statue yesterday was, we repeat, an event evermore to be distinguished in the annals of our Republic. It inspired all who witnessed it with a spark, if nothing more, of that sublime patriotism which had its origin in the heart and intellect of the great Commoner, and which was by him matured and disseminated throughout his native land and the liberty-loving world, to give assurance of freedom's pure and holy mission. That spark, enkindled by the touch of spiritual instinct, will burn and blaze and flame and spread, let us devoutly hope, until it shall have fired anew and with a brighter and a purer glow the incense of patriotic love upon the altar of every American heart.

THE ASSEMBLING MULTITUDE.

Almost with the rising sun, that shone so benignly upon the sacred performances of the day, myriads of people were astir in all parts of the city. Their dress and looks expressed a dutiful resolve to devote themselves wholly to a proper celebration of the occasion. The appearance of the people, the tranquil beauty and clearness of the weather, the general suspension of business—all were marked associations of a genuine holiday. It was both a holiday and a holy day.

We knew that the gathering would be a tremendous one, but we did not dream that it would be so tremendous as it was. Never before was there such a wild stir of life in Louisville. As the appointed hour approached, almost the entire population of the city seemed to be standing upon the sidewalks, every bosom apparently swelling and almost every voice trembling with the memories and emotions inspired by the mighty occasion. The scene was highly animated by the movements of the different societymen, decked in elegant regalia and badges; neatly-scarfed marshals and plumed and uniformed Sir Knights, mounted on prancing steeds and clattering about from point to point, completing arrangements to join the procession.

THE PROCESSION.

About half-past nine, the various bodies, organized for the parade, streamed through the streets on their route to Broadway. This of itself was a spectacle of unsurpassed grandeur. We were glad to note that the street railway companies were not unmindful of the importance of the day. All of the cars and horses were decorated with flags and other appropriate devices. The cars on every line, but especially those running southwardly, were densely crowded until the procession moved from Broadway. At half-past ten, punctually, the procession was in readiness to march, under the direction of the following-named marshals and aides:

GRAND MARSHAL.

Brigadier-General Lovell H. Rousseau.

ASSISTANTS.

Col. J. Bowan Bodine, Aide-de-Camp.
R. T. Durrett,
Col. H. M. Buckley,
J. W. Shockency,
Theodore Burrell.

Henry L. Reed,
Col. John H. Trainer,
H. W. Bruce,
Louis Bolton,
Capt. Phil. Harris,
Col. James T. Brannin.

Forming on the south side of Broadway, the right resting on Third street, the procession moved down Third street to Main, down Main to Ninth, out Ninth to Jefferson and up Jefferson to the front of the Court house in the following order:

Band of Music;
Italian Benevolent Society,
Marcy's Addressers and Consentmen,
Adams Express Company,
Burrington's Custom-House Messages,
Messengers of the Board of Underwriters,
Governor Bramlette and Suite in Carriages,
Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons,
Knights Templar Commandery,
Band of Music,
Fenian Brotherhood,
Unattached Sons of '76,
Louisville Steam Fire Department,
First Louisville Dragoons,
Volunteer Cavalry,
Citizens on Foot.

Each of the organizations was strong in numbers, and made a display of paraphernalia never equaled by any similar turnout in this city. The most attractive body in the procession was the Louisville Fire Department, commanded by the Chief Engineer, Col. A. Y. Johnson. The men were all attired in the regulation shirt of red, double-breasted, with black cassimere pants and felt hats. The engines, hose-carriages and trucks, and everything pertaining to them were ornamented in exquisitely good taste. In fact, the firemen really excelled themselves on this occasion, and we give them unbounded praise. The whole department was in line, and many of our citizens who had never seen it in its strength and excellence were highly gratified at this opportunity.

From the starting point to Court-place, the procession was flanked by thousands of followers and lookers-on from the buildings. It is computed that no less than forty or fifty thousand people lined the streets through which the procession passed. The procession itself was almost interminable. It occupied forty minutes in filing past a given point, and its pace was by no means slow.

IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

At about eleven o'clock, the scene surpassed all power of description. The grand procession had not arrived at the Court-house, but there was already a vast multitude in front of the building, the whole of the spacious interior being filled with ladies, and all the streets of the city were pouring their thousands and thousands toward the living sea, like scores of rivers rendering the tribute of their waters to the ocean. By and by the magnificent procession, heralded by music that pealed like myriad shouts of victory upon the winds, made its appearance, and those selected to participate in the ceremonies of dedication sought places in the rotunda. Erected over the main entrance to the Court-house was a beautiful white arch, bordered with pink cambric, gathered and deftly tied at equi-distances with blue ribbon. Surmounting the archway was a statuette of the Goddess of Fame, with laurel wreath in hand, and flanked by miniature flags of the republic. A horn-shaped vase of flowers adorned either terminus of the arch. In the white space of the arch were inscribed the words: "Corona Laurea Dilectissimo Henrico Clay, Nostrae Reipublicae." The whole design was in peculiar keeping with the spirit of the occasion, and was universally admired. The Knights Templar, as a guard of honor to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, represented in the person of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I. T. Martin, of Cynthiana, Ky., took position around the statue, within and without the inclosure. His Excellency the Governor and suite, the Mayor and General Council, officers and members of the Clay Monument Association, members of the press, and invited guests occupied the Subscriber's Gallery. Above this were arrayed the orchestra and singers of the Philharmonic Society.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

The solemn and impressive ceremonies of dedication were inaugurated at half-past eleven by the performance of the splendid and appropriate overture to the opera of Der Freyschutz. In this the full and talented orchestra acquitted themselves magnificently. The music, reverberating along the arched rotunda, had an entrancing effect upon the listeners.

Next, the Rev. Ed. F. Berkley, D. D., rector of St. George's Church, St. Louis, Mo., offered up the following prayer, with beautiful emphasis and heart-felt earnestness. We will here remark that Dr. Berkley was, until the past ten years, a resident of Lexington, Ky., and rector of Christ's Church there for a period of fourteen years. During all that time he was the intimate personal friend and spiritual adviser of the illustrious Clay, whom he baptised, presented for confirmation and buried. The Doctor is in possession of many facts in the life of Mr. Clay that have never been given to the world; all of them tend to exalt the spotless purity and simplicity and matchless beauty of the great statesman's character. We will be pardoned for mentioning here that Dr. Berkley wears and highly treasures a corneliun stone finger-ring bequeathed him as a token of esteem by Mr. Clay, from whose finger, after death, it was transferred to that of his dearest friend, Dr. Berkley. The prayer is as follows:

O, Eternal God, mighty in power and of majesty incomprehensible, whom the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain, and who yet, in Thy wonderful mercy dost vouchsafe to hear the prayer of Thine unworthy servants, look favorably upon us, we pray Thee, who are here assembled to do honor to the memory of one of the mightiest of our mighty men.

We do not presume to come into Thy presence, O, merciful Lord, trusting in our own righteousness, but in Thy manifold and great mercies. We are not worthy so much as to lift up our hands unto Thee. We acknowledge the transgressions that we have committed as a nation and as individuals, by thought, word, and deed, against Thy divine majesty which Thou hast justly visited upon us in mercy, not weighing our merits but pardoning our offenses, through the mediation of the Lord our Saviour.

We bless Thy holy name for all the mercies which Thou hast bestowed upon us—for our life, health, and reason, and for all the faculties both of our souls and bodies. Grant that we may use and improve them to Thy glory.

Above all, we bless Thee for Thy tender compassion to us and to all mankind in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, who humbled himself even to death upon the cross for us miserable sinners that He might ransom Thy children and exalt us into everlasting life.

We adore Thee as the God in whom our fathers trusted; as the God whose Almighty Arm has protected and preserved the people of these States through many and great perils; who hast distinguished them by unnumbered blessings, and given them renown among the nations of the earth.

And yet, O Lord, we are an afflicted people. The sword has gone through the land, and sorrow and tears have marked its progress. O sanctify to us this great personal and National affliction, and make it to produce in us a spirit of submission to Thy will and to Thy way.

We ask Thy blessing upon our Country. Be Thou our safeguard and defense. Counsel our counsellors, and teach our Senators wisdom. May a long succession of good and able men be continually raised up to rule in our Legislative councils, who shall emulate the patriotism and integrity of him, to the commemoration of whose great name the exercises of this day are dedicated.

Bless and protect the President of the United States and all others in authority, that under them this nation may be wisely and quietly governed.

Make us, O Lord, to be a people serving Thee, and pleasing upon the universal heart the great truth, that while righteousness exalteth a nation sin is a reproach to any people.

Hear out from among us, we pray Thee, all ungodliness and unrighteousness, all indifference to religion, that we may indeed be thy people, and Thou mayest be our God.

May light, and truth, and pure and undefiled religion be more and more revealed, till all the nations of the earth shall see and rejoice in the glory of God.

To this end, give thy blessing to the churches of our land; to the benevolent institutions with which it abounds, and to all the efforts which are made to promote Thy glory, and the present and eternal welfare of our fellowmen.

O, Lord! bless and prosper our institutions of learning. Sanctify the attainments of the students in science and in the people, and cause them to subserve the best interests of their generation and of the world.

Bless all in authority over us, and so rule their hearts and strengthen their hands that they may punish with righteousness and vice, and maintain Thy true religion and virtue. Reward all who have done us good, and pardon all those who have done or wish us evil, and give them repentance and lead the erring to the merciful to all who are in any trouble, and do Thou the God of pity administer to them according to their several necessities, for His sake who went about doing good, Thy Son our Savior Jesus Christ.

We ask these and all other blessings, for ourselves, for this Commonwealth, for our country, and the whole world, in the name and through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Savior. To whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, world without end. Amen.

H. C. Pindell, Esq., President of the Clay Monument Association, who was so fortunately delegated to perform the rites of dedication and unveiling of the statue, came upon the speaker's balcony, at the close of the prayer, and delivered the following address in a style of oratory singularly effective:

When this rotunda began to take form every one who saw it seemed to think it would not be complete till a statue should be placed in the position occupied by the one now before us, and it was with equal unanimity considered that a statue, to be placed in that most important Court-house in the State, should represent Kentucky's greatest advocate and greatest orator, while he was her greatest statesman and truest and bravest patriot.

A few gentlemen, especially impressed with this view, undertook to procure a statue for this purpose, and in a few days were enabled to call the subscribers together for organization, pursuant to the terms of the subscription paper. The organization was effected by the appointment of Messrs. L. L. Shreve, Curran Pope, Wm. B. Reynolds, Wm. Garvin, Jno. P. Morton, A. A. Gordan, C. L. Stanclifle, and myself a committee to contract for the work and superintend its erection; and I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that the gratification of the committee in this brilliant termination of their labors is marred to no inconsiderable extent by the reflection that three of these gentlemen, constituting just one-third of their number, are not here to-day to participate in these ceremonies. As is known to most of you Messrs. Shreve and Pope and Reynolds have, since the subscription was made, passed to that country "from whose bourne there is no traveler"—were all men of marked characters, of great integrity, and many most excellent traits of character. They were all men of large public spirit, and they felt an especial interest in the welfare and progress of our city. To each of them the city is indebted for highly ornamental and substantial improvements. May we not hope that they will be present, and on the right hand of the Son of Man, at that great tuning-up which is to take place on the last day "when the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat," revealing a new heaven and a new earth to the gladdened and adoring eyes of the faithful and the just.

The committee had no hesitation in the selection of an artist. An obscure Kentucky boy—born in the hills of Clark county—who had commenced his career as a worker in stone in the building of Alone fences and log cabin chimneys, and who was afterwards promoted to be a stonecutter on a marble yard in Lexington, had at that time become distinguished in the world of art as a sculptor. He, too, had especially linked his fame to the great statesman to whom it was our purpose to erect this memorial of affectionate regard. Mr. Hart had early in life become affected with that enthusiastic admiration of Mr. Clay which his character was so well calculated to inspire in the breast of ardent genius, and soon after the commencement of his career as an artist he solicited the privilege of making him his especial study. He had his studio in Mr. Clay's office, and studied him in all his moods—in repose and in action, while standing, walking and speaking; he had taken careful measurements of him; he had modelled first his head, then his bust, and several times his full length figure. He had produced two statues of him of great merit. One for the ladies of Virginia, of life size in marble, now standing in the Capitol grounds at Richmond. The other a colossal bronze statue, now standing in one of the streets of New Orleans. No one else was to be thought of, and no one else was thought of.

Mr. Hart happened to be in this country, on a short visit, soon after the subscription was made, and on the 10th of November, 1860, the committee entered into a contract with him for the work at the price of $10,000. At that time the dark cloud of civil war was casting its shadow over the country which burst forth a few months afterwards with that fury which we have all too much occasion to remember. In the general financial convulsion that accompanied it and the general loss of values throughout the country, the committee, apprehending that they might be unable to collect the subscription, and having ascertained that Mr. Hart had not commenced the work, arranged with him to postpone it till the then existing state of uncertainty should pass by. In the winter of 1862 Messrs. Newcomb, Sherley, John B. Smith, Chas. T. Tucker, L. L. Warren, Edward Wilder, and Jos. T. Tompkins were added to the committee, and in March, 1863, the committee determined to take the responsibility of ordering the work to proceed.

It was commenced soon afterwards and was industriously prosecuted till its completion last fall. It was shipped from Leghorn on the 10th of last October and reached the city in this present year. Its erection was delayed from time to time by reasons which it would be uninteresting to capitulate. It was carved from a block of marble of great beauty and freedom from blemish from the Carrara quarry, which, I am informed, is the finest statuary marble which has been anywhere found. The quarry was abandoned some ten or fifteen years ago in consequence of the great expense of working it, and the inaccessibility of the people, and cause them to subserve the best interests of their generation and of the world.

Bless all in authority over us, and so rule their hearts and strengthen their hands that they may punish with righteousness and vice, and maintain Thy true religion and virtue. Reward all who have done us good, and pardon all those who have done or wish us evil, and give them repentance and lead the erring to the merciful to all who are in any trouble, and do Thou the God of pity administer to them according to their several necessities, for His sake who went about doing good, Thy Son our Savior Jesus Christ.

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S. BARKER & CO.'S
GREAT SALES OF DRY GOODS

STILL CONTINUED AT

Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Goods at Auction Prices!

GOODS AT HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST!

We will offer greater bargains than ever this week in all kinds of

DRY GOODS.

We have just received a large stock of

RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, DRESS GOODS, ORGANDIES, ORGANDY ROBES, AND PERCALE ROBES (NEW),

And will be sold 25 per cent cheaper than they can be had in any other house in the West

JUST RECEIVED

500 Lace Mantles,

In Pusher, Litana, and Real Chantilla Lace.

ALSO 300 GRENADINE, BEREGE, AND ZEPHYR SHAWLS.

We have just received

500 PARASOLS, which we will offer at greatly reduced prices.

Buyers will find the largest and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS in the West from which to select.

S. BARKER & CO.

4-4 Bleached Cotton at - - - - - - - 12 1-2 cents.

Madder Colored Prints at - - - - - 12 1-2 cents.

Good Cotton Hosé at - - - - - - - - 12 1-2 cents.

Russia Crash at - - - - - - - - - - - 12 cents.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of D. J. Williams, Architect, until the 16th of June next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the building of the COURT-HOUSE in the city of Bowling Green, Ky.

Proposals will be received for the Cut Stone Work, Brick Work, Carpenters' Work, Iron Work, Painting and Glazing, Plastering, Roofing, &c., separately, and also for the entire work of the building.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions or to receive any with such modifications as may be agreed upon. Bond and approved security will be required of the contractor.

The drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of the Architect in the city for the 30th inst.

S. A. BARCLAY,
E. M. BOWDETT,
W. H. PAYNE,
Commissioners.

m17 d2 1m5

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. KELLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS and SHOES

AND

Congress Gaiter Uppers,

178 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.,

may18 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. vs. Jacob Sager. The defendant appearing personally, a motion was made for an injunction to restrain defendant from putting up cement. A shall in metallic cases in violation of the patent of George Thompson. The injunction was granted restraining defendant until further notice. m8 dc

Dow's Ice Cream Soda Fountains.

THE original, only complete, and most expensive apparatus for the dispensing of this delicious beverage, now in operation at the Louisville Hotel, Galt House, Gibson House, Southern Hotel, Bishop's Restaurant, Gault's Restaurant, Gardner's Restaurant, Gilt Edge Saloon, Gault House Bar, Louisville Jockey Club, Louisville Base Ball Club, Louisville Theatre, Academy of Music, Masonic Temple, Fashion Course, Woodlawn Course, Louisville Fair Grounds, Louisville Billiard Saloon, Louisville Bowling Saloon, Louisville Billiard Saloon, Louisville Billiard Saloon, Louisville Billiard

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL H. SHIPMAN, }
JOHN L. KETTH, Chief Local.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.

Daily per year	$12 00
Daily for 6 months	6 00
Daily for 3 months	3 00
Daily for 1 month	1 00
Weekly 12 months	5 00

CLUB SUBSCRIPTIONS.—One copy for twelve months free; twenty copies, with a copy to the getter up of the club, $80.
Additions may be made to the club, at club rates, at any time.

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

Per week	25
Per quarter	$3 25
Weekly 1 month	25
Weekly 6 months	2 00
Weekly 12 months	4 00

☞ Money in registered letters or post-office order sent at our risk.

Arrival and Departure of Mails per Rail.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern	12:00 M.	8:00 P. M.
St. Louis	12:00 M.	12:00 P. M.
Indianapolis	12:00 M.	12:00 P. M.
Nashville and southern	12:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Southern Way mails	12:00 P. M.	
Lexington and Frankfort	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Bardstown Branch	4:00 P. M.	
Lebanon Branch	4:00 P. M.	
	Arrives.	
Eastern	8:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
St. Louis	8:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Indianapolis	8:00 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
Nashville and Southern	1:30 P. M.	
Southern Way mails	10:00 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Lexington and Frankfort	10:00 A. M.	
Bardstown Branch	12:30 P. M.	
Lebanon Branch	12:30 P. M.	

LEAVES TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

Shawneetown Way ..... 6:00 P. M.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.
Taylorsville and Bloomfield ..... 12:00 M.
Salt ..... 12:00 P. M. (SAT. P. M.
LEAVES DAILY.
Shelbyville 6:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

	Depart.	
Nashville	7:30 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Bardstown	3:45 P. M.	
Coral Orchard	7:30 A. M.	
Memphis	3:30 A. M.	6:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

	Depart.	
Lexington	6:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	4:45 P. M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

	Depart.	
Express	8:45 A. M.	2:00 P. M. 10:30 P. M
	NEW ALBANY RAILROAD.	
	Depart.	
Express	8:30 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

The arrival of mails will indicate the arrivals of trains.
We will be obliged to be notified of any change made by the various railroads mentioned.

Regular Packets.

	Departures.
Cincinnati	10:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays 2:00 P. M.
All places on the river, to Henderson	4:00 P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The interference case between Tal. P. Shaffner and the Anglo-Austrian inventor Revy, which has been pending in the Patent Office for more than a year, has just been decided by the Board of Examiners in favor of Col. Shaffner. The principle involved has reference to the use of gun cotton of different diversities in the same charge. By this discovery it has been found practical to use gun cotton in artillery and equal if not to great advantage over gunpowder, effecting greater penetration.

It is stated that President Johnson has sent a letter to Breckinridge inviting him to return.

A remark made in open court yesterday by Mr. Merrick, one of the counsel for Surratt, that his client would never be tried, is eliciting considerable comment. It is believed to be based on an amendment to the indictment for murder, with a view of having the next grand jury bring in a bill against Surratt for treason. If this is done it will necessarily postpone the trial again.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The official statement shows the arrival here of 82,062 emigrants during the present year.

The steamship Java carried out several Catholic clergymen yesterday, on their way to Rome. Among the number was Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who carries, among other donations to the Pope, a silver model of the yacht Henrietta, laden with gold.

A match for one thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between Ethan Allen and running mate and Brown George and running mate, came off in Fashion course yesterday. Ethan Allen had no running mate, and could not beat in 2 20, the second in 2 21, and the third, after a magnificent race, in the unprecedented time of 2 19. This time is the fastest on record in a race with running mates.

West Indies—Fall of Queretaro Confirmed—The Revolution in Hayti.

Very Cruz dates of the 21st confirm the reports of the fall of Queretaro.

Advices from Hayti state that Solnave was at the head of the revolutionary army, making use of despotic powers. The provisional government was dissolved on the 2d and Solnave declared himself Protector in the name of Soulouque, who was anxiously expected to take the reigns of government on the invitation of the Protector.

MISSOURI.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

A Fort Kearney dispatch dated yesterday says the Indian war on the Platte route has fairly begun. Ranches have been burned, stock stolen, and settlers murdered daily. Gen. Smith and command passed Fort Sedgwick yesterday en route for Fort Phil Kearney. Gen. Gordon has two hundred Pawnee scouts with him. Small detachments of the 4th, 27th, and 30th infantry are camped on the north side of the South Platte, opposite Fort Sedgwick. They will leave for Fort Phil Kearney in a day or two. Other detachments are starting at different points along the route. Some of them are guarding the railroad employes. Troops are being forwarded to Forts Lawrence and Phil Kearney.

Gen. Custar, reported here, arrived at Fort McPherson from the South with his cavalry. Sergeant Manigar and two citizens were lately killed on Pole creek, thirty six miles from Fort Sedgwick. Three railroad hands were also killed near Cheyenne pass. The Indians line the banks on both sides of the Platte river. Spotted Tail and a few of his band are camped at the mouth of the Platte. His ponies are in splendid condition. His young men are on the war path, but he professes peace.

Burnt ranches line the road and fresh graves are seen very frequently, and there is a general scare along the entire route. Two companies of infantry are posted on the railroad graders, but the Indians laugh at infantry.

An Omaha dispatch says a train of nine wagons, which left the North Platte last Tuesday was attacked by Indians between Bean's station and Julesburg, and all their stock was stolen. Another train on the south side of the river was attacked at the same time, and their stock captured. No lives were lost, and the wagons and freigh were not disturbed.

A sergeant, dated Fort Flanders, 24th inst., says John West, formerly of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s line John Patterson, and a hunter, were killed near Big Laramie station, six miles from Fort Sanders, on Thursday last. The Indians also ran off about 150 head of cattle. Soon after forwards reached by a party of workmen. The Indians then started for a ranche farther West.

A Post Laramie special says all the hostile bands of Indians are on the way to Fort Laramie to meet the United States Commissioners, and it is confidently expected all difficulties in that section will be settled.

LOUISIANA.

Suspension of Jacob Barker.

NEW ORLEANS, May [illegible]

Jacob Barker's depositors [illegible]

EUROPE.

[BY THE CABLE.]

LONDON, May 30—M.

[illegible]ned 4. American securities

LIVERPOOL, May 30—M.

[illegible]ged. Flour nominal at [illegible]d corn unchanged.

[illegible] young bride was observed [illegible] reflection on her wedding [illegible] her bridesmaids asked her [illegible] of her meditation. "I was [illegible] replied, "which of my old [illegible] marry if I should become

The Mad Stone Scientifically Considered—Letter from Prof. Richard Owen.

STATE UNIVERSITY, }
BLOOMINGTON, IND., May 29, 1867. }

F. M. Thayer, Esq:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the 16th inst., asking me to give some account of the counterpart to a so-called mad stone, now in the University Museum, I take pleasure in stating all I know on this subject, and regret I have not more facts.

Two prominent physicians of this place, about a year since, sent, at the urgent solicitations of a family here, to Mrs. Baugh, formerly a resident of Bloomington, but now residing in Valparaiso, for a mad stone, which had been many years in her family, and had, as alleged, been frequently used with success in the cure of bites inflicted by rabid animals. The testimony of persons in this place goes to show that in several instances, when applied, it adhered so firmly for a time to the wounded limb that the stone did not drop off when the limb was in a horizontal position, and that it had on several occasions been supposed to effect a cure.

When the stone arrived on the above occasion, by express, the two physicians showed it to me, and, as I had at the time been studying recent corals, I stepped into an adjoining room where they were, and brought out one so much like the mad stone, that the two could scarcely be distinguished apart. This coral is of the genus *astrea*, and even the species coincide so entirely, that the number of septa, when counted under a powerful lens, proved to be precisely the same.

The form of both is conical, and the base of the University specimen had been ground by Prof. Wylie, who first had observed the resemblance.

In this case the Valparaiso stone was applied to the bite, some weeks after it had been inflicted, but would not adhere. The dog had been shot, but it is supposed by those who saw him not to have been rabid, and the gentleman experienced no further inconvenience after the wound healed.

Not having seen the mad stone alluded to in the article you sent me, viz.: that owned by Mrs. Taylor, of Terre Haute, and another by W. Bundy, of Hancock County I cannot say that they are the same. Indeed, from the description, they seem different.

In the New York Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette, an account is given of the discovery of a supply of mad stones, although the statement afterwards is made that it is a vegetable and not a mineral substance,) found in Southern Virginia, and similar in character to one noted as the "Ponto Stone," said to have performed great cures. Another statement, in a different number of the same paper, claims that the mad stone (as the correspondent says, under instruction received from the Indians,) is what he terms "that part of a deer called the rennet. The rennet of a calf, used for making cheese, is the stomach, with some milk coagulated by the gastric juice of the animal, dried and kept in dairies. As the deer is a ruminating animal, this may be what the writer designs to designate. If so, this and the above descriptions would seem to indicate that those several articles claiming to be mad stones are entirely different substances, one a recent coral, another a vegetable, and a third of animal origin.

Of course with such varied material, and often conflicting testimony, it is difficult to arrive at positive conclusions; but, as far as my observation and information extend, I should incline to the following summary:

1. That there is no uniformity in the material usually called mad stone.

2. That in many instances there was no virus of rabid animal present when the virtue of the stone was tested.

3. That in most instances other remedies were used at the same time.

4. That, possibly, the mad stone I have seen might act mechanically to some extent, in absorbing, as it is remarkably porous; or, possibly, chemically, as it is a carbonate of lime, and most virus is acid, and hence might combine with the lime, displacing the carbonic acid, and thus the virus be neutralized. To act thus, I should think, however, it would be absolutely necessary to apply the stone immediately, because the virus, when once absorbed into the system, could be withdrawn only with difficulty, if at all.

Some may ask, in this connection, how the use of enough alcohol to intoxicate can overcome the effects from the bite of the rattlesnake. I reply, chiefly, I conceive by giving a vastly increased stimulus to the absorbents and subsequent immense cutaneous and respiratory exhalations, which throw off the virus before it has time to effect the injury it would produce by remaining in the system.

Another suggestion I have to make is, that the adhesive character of lymph from a wound might cause a porous stone to adhere if applied soon, even if it did not absorb virus.

From all the testimony I have, I would rather risk immediate suction, cutting out the infected part, actual cautery (burning with an iron,) or the application of ammonia, or a poultice of tobacco and soap, and the trial of bromide of potassium, than to depend upon the supposed virtues of the mad stone. If, however, the patient has great faith in these, it is always well to quiet the nervous system by using one, if it can be obtained.

Yours very truly,
RICHARD OWEN.

P. S. I learn that the mad stone owned by Mrs. Baugh, is part of one brought from Great Britain by her husband a mother, who divided it in three pieces, giving each of her children one. I have ascertained, since writing the above, that the stone at Martinsville, is also an astrea coral.

The Philadelphia Loyal League has offered prizes for essays on the best method of providing by law for "the *nomination* of candidates for office." This may be very necessary—but it is certainly very curious. The law provides now, fully and satisfactorily, for the *election* of officers; every voter has a voice in—he votes for whom he pleases, and the votes of the majority decide the election. But it seems this does not work well. There is a work to be done back of all this. It is found that the members of each party vote for the man, good or bad, who has secured the party nomination. Practically, therefore, it is not the election by the people, but the nomination by the party, which decides the character of our public officers. We are glad to see so influential and patriotic a body as the Philadelphia Loyal League giving attention to this important subject, though we are not sanguine as to its success. The evil, which is palpable and serious, has its root in the extent to which partisan authority and ambition rule the people; and until that can be essentially modified there is but little hope of any practical reform. Still, intelligent inquiry into the subject will do good.

A Brownlow Butchery.

From the Nashville Banner, 30th.

We have received intelligence from Winchester that a squad of Dickens's militia company, under the command of an officer named Holt, went to the house of Mr. Brown last Tuesday morning, took him out into the woods, tied him to a tree with thongs of bark, and literally riddled the body with balls.

They also took a young man named Poe, tried him by a "drum-head court-martial," condemned him to be shot, and were about carrying the sentence into effect, when the tragedy was prevented by the timely interposition of a gentleman who had been a Union man throughout the war.

Our informant states that many of the citizens of Franklin county have been plundered and maltreated within the past few days and that others have been compelled to seek refuge in the woods.

These enormities have all been committed on a people whose conduct has been above even suspicion. The only excuse alleged for killing Brown, was that he had served in the Confederate army during the war, and the indications at present are that the best citizens of the county will fall victims to the vindictive hatred of these fiendish assassins.

So great is the feeling of alarm throughout the section of country named, that the people have already begun to organize for mutual protection, being determined that our company of Brownlow's mercenaries shall not rob and murder them with impunity. A meeting was to have been held at Winchester last night to consider what would best to be done.

BALTIMORE PIANOS AT PARIS.—The following testimony to the excellence of Baltimore

[illegible] The new scale Grand [illegible] William Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, although not on exhibition, is justly exciting the warmest admiration in artistic circles. It is at the private house of its owner, who feels a natural pride in affording to the dilettante of Paris an opportunity to examine this splendid specimen of American pianoforte manufacture.

The census shows the alarming excess of 750,000 more males than females in the United States. In the Western States particularly, there is an enormous preponderance of the male population. Illinois has an excess of 82,000; Michigan, 40,000; Wisconsin, 43,000; and so on. As the American Equal Rights Association fully disposed of the female suffrage question last week, they should deal with the excessive male population at the next anniversary. In Massachusetts and elsewhere in New England, there is an almost immeasurable number of spinsters of a certain and uncertain age, while there are 750,000 unappropriated males wandering in loneliness in the Western wilds.

GENERAL NEWS.

A statue to Phil. Kearney is to be erected in Washington by New Jersey.

A thief in Philadelphia with the detectives on his track threw $5,000 worth of diamonds into the river Delaware.

It is calculated that it would require a column of gold five miles and 12-11 of a mile high and thirteen inches in diameter to cancel the national debt.

The Richmond, Indiana, Telegram tells of a Wayne county man, who took his family to the circus last Monday, and sold his cooking stove to get money to buy tickets.

A large panther was seen the other day in Lindlow, Vermont, accompanied by a cub about one-third grown. They are making sad havoc among the sheep on the mountain pastures in that and the adjoining towns.

The Cairo Democrat has an amusing account of a man in that city who was robbed in the night by a barber pole. Running against the pole, he was dazed by the concussion and scared by its appearance, and, thinking it a highway robber, actually threw his pocket book at its foot and ran off with all possible speed.

A railroad accident occurred on the Memphis and Ohio road last Friday night near Gadsen station, occasioned by the giving way of the center-pin of the express car. Several cars were thrown from the track, and a brakeman, Irvin Richards, formerly of Boston, Mass., was killed at his post. Three others were bruised.

The Missouri Democrat learns that the statue of the illustrious Thomas Hart Benton, which has for several months been on storage in that city, will shortly be erected in Lafayette Park, at the expense of the Board of Improvement.

The Japanese embassy is distressingly reticent. No one can find out its object in visiting the United States; but, we suspect, it is to find out how we "do things." Some say the Commissioners were sent to study our financial system—how to escape it, probably.

The father who fixes on his child a stigma by associating him in the midst of all who pronounce his name with an infamy that will endure so long as written history is extant, must himself be capable of almost any crime—which remark we are led to make from seeing it stated that the notorious Dr. J. P. Humbleton, in Atlanta, Ga., has recently given to his infant child the name of John Wilkes Booth.

The last Coshonian (Miss.) which comes to us contains a terrible Munchausen story about a fight between an immense alligator and a colossal snake, in which the snake succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in crushing the alligator to death. In that section the alligators are either very sickly or the snakes immensely robust.

A queer accident occurred to the New York train on its way to Washington on Friday night. The conductor asked a man standing on the platform for his passage ticket, when he responded by pushing the conductor off the train into the ditch. Twenty five miles were run before his absence was discovered, when the train was reversed, and the conductor found unlimited walking back toward Wilmington.

In the island of Virginia, from Liverpool, brings 16,000 bushels of wheat.

Review of the New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Money active and very dull at 6@7 per cent on call loans.

Discounts dull at 7@7½.

Sterling exchange firm, but 9@10.

Gold lower, opening at 37½, and closing at 37½ bid—37¾ asked.

Government stocks continue to sell, but the amount is greatly exaggerated on the street.

There are no indications as yet of any active movement for Saturday. The Sub-Treasurer has not sold the receipts of the Custom-House quite, and gold is very plenty, and 6@7 per cent is paid to have it carried.

Government stocks are quoted as follows:

Coup '81, reg	111¾@111¾	Coupons	105 @106
Coupon, do	111¾@111¾	Coupons, 5-20's, 1865	106@106¼
5-20s, reg	104¼@106	10-40s, coup	99 @99½
Coupon '65	106 @106¼	Coupons '64	105¼@105¾
Coupons '64	105 @105¾	June & July	105¾@105¾

There is a ridiculous rumor afloat that the secretary at the Treasury is coming on the street for a loan.

The railroad market opened buoyant and higher, but after the regular call became weaker, and after a general decline closed dull and heavy.

The following were the closing prices at 5:30 P. M.

Ohio Cer	24¾@ 25½	Hudson	101¾@102
Canton	43@ 43¾	Reading	103¾@103¾
Cumberland	9¾@ 9¾	Michigan Sou	79 @79¼
Quicksilver	24 @25	Mich. South	87½@ 88
Mariposa	9¾@ 10	Illinois Cen	113½@113¾
Preferred	16 @16½	Pittsburg	74¾@ 75
C. T. Teleg'n	33 @33¼	Rock Island	102¾@102¾
Pacific Mail	126¼@126¾	R. I. & Pac	88 @88¾
Atlantic Mail	101 @101½	Northwestern	29½@ 30
N. Y. Central	86¾@ 86¾	Do preferred	57¾@ 58
Erie	39 @ 39¾	Fort Wayne	96¾@ 96¾
Erie pref	69 @ 70		

Border State bonds in better demand and firmer; New Brunswicks, new issue, 78@78¼; old Virginia stock; Missouri 6's, 78¾@79.

Seventy-three shares steady.

Four shares dull and dealers apart.

Miscellaneous shares—New York Three were very large sales of Erie at the last open Board, aggregating about 9,000 shares. Rock Island, Northwestern, Fort Wayne and Pacific Mail shared changed hands at the same Board.

Mining shares dull. Quartz Hill 125; Rocky Mountain 5; Corydon 1¾.

Receipts at custom-house $2,767,042, including for customs $877,000, and gold duties $610,000; payments $2,800,000, balance gold, $1,500,000.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Beeves—receipts, 3,400 head. Business, without being active, was fair, and, though the extreme prices of Monday were not realized, still no actual decline can be quoted.

The sheep market is lower to-day, and prices were very heavy at 8@8½c for sheared sheep; wooled nominal for want of stock.

Swine are in too large supply for the sales, and prices lower, 7@7½c being the rates for prime corn fed stock.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Dry goods quiet for nearly all grades of cotton and woolen fabrics. Quotations unchanged.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 30.

For our irregular and salable only in the retail way. Winter family to fancy $12@16. Spring is irregular.

Wheat very dull and prices irregular; No. 2 white sold at 75; and No. 2 red at 72@73. Corn dull at 56c for No. 1 in store; buyers will not bid more than 55c for No. 1 in wood dull, and were not salable at over 54c. Rye dull at $1 75.

Butter quiet and the best firm; middling 20@21c. Lard is quiet and steady.

Mess pork dull at 27 50. Bulk meats dull and a trifle lower and sold as follows: Shoulders, 12½; sides 13½ for clear rib, and 12½ for clear sides, with sales of 100 boxes, part to arrive, in market 13½c for common and 14c for sugar-cured. Lard dull at 12½ for prime in tierces.

Butter still at 14@15c for fresh made. Cheese unchanged.

Linseed oil at 96@1 00.

Coal dull at 17 buying and 17½ selling.

Exchange steady at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

The money market is close.

Wool dull and all grades 6@8c lower.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 30.

Flour very dull and nominal at $13 for spring extras.

Wheat panicky; No. 2 opened at 92 2d, declined 91@91½, and closed at 91½@92c. Corn very dull and 2@3c lower than yesterday; sales of No. 1 at 58½@59c; No. 2 at 57½@58c. Oats nearly sales of No. 1 at 56c, and at the close dull and 2@3c lower; sales of No. 1 at 48@48 45, closing at inside rates. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork at 25 50. Lard at 12@c.

Bulk meats quiet at 8 5@9 20 for rood to extra shoulders, and 13 for sides.

Hogs dull and 10c lower; sales of them at 6 10@6 45 for extra choice, smooth.

Cattle nominally active and 15@20c lower; sales at $7@8 87½.

Receipts—Corn bills flour, 18,000 bus wheat, 44,000 bus corn, 51,000 bus oats, 7,000 head hogs.

Shipments—1,000 bbls flour, 4,000 bus wheat, 18,000 bus corn.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

Tobacco—The offerings were quite large; market active; common leaf $1 75@7, factory do $7@11 50, medium dark fillers $9@11, medium bright $10@13, black wrappers $10@16.

Cotton 27½@28c.

Flour—Trade in favor of buyers and unsettled; spring extra $9 50, fall double extra $12 75, choice and fancy $13@15.

Wheat—Receipts light; mills are nearly all idle; small sales and fall were made at $2 75, under red $2 75, corn closed lower; $1 small to be receive, 60 cents for white. Oats nominal. Rye firm; $1 52 asked for choice, without sacks.

Pork quiet and unchanged, with a speculative movement to-day; mess $26 per barrel, and 26 50 sold for June, at buyer's option, at 12 per; other sales at 26, shoulders 12½, sides 13½@13¾; prime and mixed hams 13@13½, and sugar-cured 16@16½. Lard 12½ for prime, and 13½ for No. 1.

Whisky dull; nothing transpired.

Foreign Markets.

[By the Cable.]

LONDON, May 30—5 P. M.

Consols 94 3-8@ bonds 72½; United States 6's (extra) 70½; Tale 40.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

Cotton firm; estimated sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands 11d., Orleans 11¾@11¾d.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet in Canada.

Wheat—No 1 Milwaukee red 12s 8d; white Gwalior, Oomras, Barley 6s 4d. Pease 43s. Oats 5s 4d.

Provisions—Pork 82s 6d. Beef advanced to 130s 6d. Lard 64s. Bacon 54s. Cheese 68s.

Produce—Petroleum, refined, 1s 3d. Potashes 33s 6d. Rosin—Sales of Common at 4s 7½d, and fine at 7s. Spirits turpentine 40s. Tallow 45s. Clover seed 42s.

LONDON, May 30—5 P. M.

Sugar 35s 3d.
No change in rosin 4s 6d.
Canada linseed oil. Linseed oil £30.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

Cotton firm and unchanged; sales of 2,700 bales; receipts 4,000 bales; exports 2,500 bales.

Sugar quiet and unchanged. Common grocers' grades, 9½@10c; choice clarified, 11½@11¾c.

Molasses dull and dealers apart.

Flour dull and prices unchanged.

Corn dull and dropping; yellow mixed $1 17@1 20; white $1 25. Oats in fair demand at 66@67. Hay declined; prime Western $19@20.

Bacon shoulders 9½c; rib sides 12½c; clear do 13½c. Lard dull at 13½c. Lard prime tierces 13½@14c.

Sterling exchange firm. New York sight exchange ¼ premium.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Coffee—Nominal.
Flour—Quiet at $9 25@9 50 for spring, best extra $12 75. Western $9 75@12 50.
Wheat—Southern firm and in good demand; white [illegible]

[illegible] inferior $2 80@3 00; prime $3 20@3 30; prime to choice $3 35@3 45.

Wheat heavy and nominal. Rye $1 70@1 72. Corn—sale of 1,000 bushels yellow at 65@66c.

Pork—sales of new mess at $27 50. Lard 15½@13 3/4c, and in kegs at 16c.

Coffee—sales of Rio at 15½@15½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 30.

Cotton quiet and firm; uplands at 25½@26c; receipts 56 bales; exports no sales.

Corn dull at $1 10@1 18. Oats at 70@75c. Hay quiet at $28@32.

Pork firm, at $24@24 25.

Flour dull at $9 75@9 50.

Other markets unchanged.

MANTELS! MANTELS!

CALL and see our large stock of Marbleized Iron and Slate Mantels; also Plain and Enameled Grates, Coal Iron Hearths, &c.
may4 dif BRIDGEFORD & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, LOUISVILLE, }
THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, 1867. }

A general suspension of business was the order of to-day. No Change meeting was held. The general dispatches were received as usual, quoting gold opened at 137¾, and continuing steady to the close at 137¾. Two of the tobacco warehouses held sales, the others were postponed in consequence of the inaugural ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Henry Clay.

As the day was mainly devoted, by all classes, to this ceremonial, no market report is given. It well befits such a holiday to thus devote the day. As man never held so exalted a position in our State or national history, and none whose memory is more deeply enshrined in our hearts than that of the GREAT COMMONER—one of God's noblest works; a man, a Statesman, and a patriot. One who immortalized self for his country's welfare. His mighty intellect, when called into action, always proved potential for good—the good of his country. May his impersonation in our midst, in imperishable marble, vivify his influence, and aid in allaying the discordance and turbulence of the present, should be the invocation of all, so that happiness and prosperity may once more pervade our whole country.

TOBACCO.—The market was active for all grades, with sales at only two Warehouses, including some Green county cutting leaf at $20@30 50. The brakes amounted to 97 hhds with four rejections of sales. Sales were 2 hhds at $20@30 50, 2 at $20, 2 at $19@17, 1 at $15 50, 2 at $14 @14 50, 1 at $13, 2@13 50, 1 at $12 50@12 75, 4 at $11@11 75, 8 at $10@10 75, 13 at $9@9 90, 4 at $8@8 90, 11 at $7@7 90, 11 at $6@6 87, 4 at $5@5 90, 9 at $4@4 65, 1 at $4 10@3 87, 2 at $2 10@2 25.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Cotton less active and very firm; sales of 1,200 bales at uplands at 27@27½c.

Flour dull, heavy and 15@20c lower; sales of 5,800 bbls; superfine State and Western at $6 60@7 20; extra Western $11 40@12 50, choice do $12 75@13 75, shipping round-hoop Ohio $12 00@13 50, trade brands $13 00@14 50; market closed dull. California heavy and lower at $12 50@14 50 and $15 50. Rye flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 200 bbls.

Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Wheat dull and nominally lower. Rye dull; sales of 1,500 bushels Western at $1 72@1 74. Barley in moderate request, with sales of 18,000 bushels Canada West in store at $1 07. Malt dull. Corn 1@2c lower; sales of 58,000 bushels new mixed at $1 20@1 21, mixed Southern at 1 24@1 26, Western mixed delivered at 1 20@1 21, old Western mixed delivered at 1 20@1 22, rejected $1 04; receipts 39,800 bushels. Oats dull and declining; sales of 20,000 bushels Western at 62@63c, state 64c.

Rice quiet; Carolina 12@12½c. Coffee firm for options; sales of 1,250 bags Cuba at 14 @14½c; Molasses steady.

Sugar quiet.

Petroleum steady at 15c for crude, and 29c for refined in bond.

Pork is a shade better and very dull; sales 1,850 bbls at 25 25@25 for new mess, closing at 25 12½@25 37½; old mess do, $24 25; prime $23 @23 50; prime mess $28@28 50. Beef firm and unchanged; sales 225 bbls. Beef hams quiet; sales 75 tierces. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at 31@32. Bacon quiet; sales 300 boxes Counterland cut at 18½c; short ribbed 11½c; long ribbed 11½c; short clear 13@13½c. Cut meats firm and lower; sales 650 packages shoulders at 9½c, and hams 13@14c. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 350 bbls at 12½@12¾c.

Butter dull; sales of 200 packages. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool dull; 21,000 bushels corn per steamer at 11d.

LATEST MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 30—8 P. M.

Flour closed dull and nominally lower, with a limited demand for the supply of the day meeting wants of the local trade.

Wheat closed nominally lower. Rye $1 72@1 75. Barley $1 10@1 12 for Western. Oats dull at 63@65c for Western. Corn 1@2c lower at 1 20@1 24 for new unfixed Western, and nominally $1 30 for old shipping mixed Western.

Pork near at $25 38 cash for new mess and 23 37½ regular May; 500 barrels in mess dull at $25 25, buyer's option, for June. Beef quiet at previous quotations. Cut meats in moderate demand. Bacon steady at 18½c for Cumberland cut. Hams firm, ruling rather dull, 14@15c for short clear. Lard quiet and heavy for late options and 13c for leaf rendered.

Freights to Liverpool dull; 21,000 bushels corn per steamer at 11d.

Receipts at the New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Money active and very firm at 6@7 per cent on call loans.

Discounts dull at 7@7½.

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Gold lower, opening at 37¼, and closing at 37½ bid—37¾ asked.

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Pacific Mail	126¼@126¾	R. I. & Pac	88 @88¾
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N. Y. Central	86¾@ 86¾	Do preferred	57¾@ 58
Erie	39 @ 39¾	Fort Wayne	96¾@ 96¾
Erie pref	69 @ 70		

Border State bonds in better demand and firmer; New Brunswicks, new issue, 78@78¼; old Virginia stock; Missouri 6's, 78¾@79.

Seventy-three shares steady.

Four shares dull and dealers apart.

Miscellaneous shares—New York Three were very large sales of Erie at the last open Board, aggregating about 9,000 shares. Rock Island, Northwestern, Fort Wayne and Pacific Mail shared changed hands at the same Board.

Mining shares dull. Quartz Hill 125; Rocky Mountain 5; Corydon 1¾.

Receipts at custom-house $2,767,042, including for customs $877,000, and gold duties $610,000; payments $2,800,000, balance gold, $1,500,000.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Beeves—receipts, 3,400 head. Business, without being active, was fair, and, though the extreme prices of Monday were not realized, still no actual decline can be quoted.

The sheep market is lower to-day, and prices were very heavy at 8@8½c for sheared sheep; wooled nominal for want of stock.

Swine are in too large supply for the sales, and prices lower, 7@7½c being the rates for prime corn fed stock.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Dry goods quiet for nearly all grades of cotton and woolen fabrics. Quotations unchanged.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 30.

For our irregular and salable only in the retail way. Winter family to fancy $12@16. Spring is irregular.

Wheat very dull and prices irregular; No. 2 white sold at 75; and No. 2 red at 72@73. Corn dull at 56c for No. 1 in store; buyers will not bid more than 55c for No. 1 in wood dull, and were not salable at over 54c. Rye dull at $1 75.

Butter still at 14@15c for fresh made. Cheese unchanged.

Linseed oil at 96@1 00.

Coal dull at 17 buying and 17½ selling.

Exchange steady at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

The money market is close.

Wool dull and all grades 6@8c lower.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 30.

Flour very dull and nominal at $13 for spring extras.

Wheat panicky; No. 2 opened at 92 2d, declined 91@91½, and closed at 91½@92c. Corn very dull and 2@3c lower than yesterday; sales of No. 1 at 58½@59c; No. 2 at 57½@58c. Oats nearly sales of No. 1 at 56c, and at the close dull and 2@3c lower; sales of No. 1 at 48@48 45, closing at inside rates. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork at 25 50. Lard at 12@c.

Bulk meats quiet at 8 5@9 20 for rood to extra shoulders, and 13 for sides.

Hogs dull and 10c lower; sales of them at 6 10@6 45 for extra choice, smooth.

Cattle nominally active and 15@20c lower; sales at $7@8 87½.

Receipts—Corn bills flour, 18,000 bus wheat, 44,000 bus corn, 51,000 bus oats, 7,000 head hogs.

Shipments—1,000 bbls flour, 4,000 bus wheat, 18,000 bus corn.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

Tobacco—The offerings were quite large; market active; common leaf $1 75@7, factory do $7@11 50, medium dark fillers $9@11, medium bright $10@13, black wrappers $10@16.

Cotton 27½@28c.

Flour—Trade in favor of buyers and unsettled; spring extra $9 50, fall double extra $12 75, choice and fancy $13@15.

Wheat—Receipts light; mills are nearly all idle; small sales and fall were made at $2 75, under red $2 75, corn closed lower; $1 small to be receive, 60 cents for white. Oats nominal. Rye firm; $1 52 asked for choice, without sacks.

Pork quiet and unchanged, with a speculative movement to-day; mess $26 per barrel, and 26 50 sold for June, at buyer's option, at 12 per; other sales at 26, shoulders 12½, sides 13½@13¾; prime and mixed hams 13@13½, and sugar-cured 16@16½. Lard 12½ for prime, and 13½ for No. 1.

Whisky dull; nothing transpired.

Foreign Markets.

[By the Cable.]

LONDON, May 30—5 P. M.

Consols 94 3-8@ bonds 72½; United States 6's (extra) 70½; Tale 40.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

Cotton firm; estimated sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands 11d., Orleans 11¾@11¾d.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet in Canada.

W